IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims, as follows:

Claim 1 (currently amended): Oxaliplatin with a low content of accompanying impurities originating from its preparation, characterized in that it contains, by weight, at most 0.01 % ~~, preferably less than 0.001 %,~~ of alkali metals, at most 0.0005 % ~~, preferably less than 0.0002 %,~~ of silver, and at most 0.01 % ~~, preferably less than 0.001 %,~~ of nitrates[[.]] , made by reacting (SP-4-2)-dichloro-[(IR, 2R)-1, 2-cyclo- hexanediamine-N, N'] platinum (II) with silver nitrate, removing the solid phase, adding iodide ions, removing the solids, and reacting the aqueous solution of the corresponding diaqua complex of platinum with oxalic acid, characterized in that a suspension of (SP-4-2)-dichloro-[(IR, 2R)-1, 2-cyclohexanediamine-N, N] platinum (II) in water is treated with silver nitrate in a molar ratio of the complex to silver nitrate of 1 : 5 2, then, after removal of the solid phase, the obtained solution is treated with quaternary ammonium iodide of the formula (R) 4NI, wherein each R independently represents hydrogen atom, or aliphatic radical containing 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or cycloaliphatic radical containing 3 to 10 carbon atoms, with the proviso that at least one of the symbols R does not represent hydrogen atom, the separated solid phase is removed and the obtained solution is treated with oxalic acid, and the separated oxaliplatin is isolated, washed with water and a polar organic solvent or their mixture, dried, recrystallised from water, washed with water and polar organic solvent or their mixture, and dried.

Claim 2 (currently amended): A method for preparation of oxaliplatin ~~according to claim 1, by~~ with a low content of accompanying impurities originating from its preparation,

characterized in that the oxaliplatin contains, by weight, at most 0.01 % of alkali metals, at most 0.0005 % of silver, and at most 0.01 % of nitrates, the method comprising: reacting (SP-4-2)-dichloro-[(IR, 2R)-1, 2-cyclo- hexanediamine-N, N'] platinum (II) with silver nitrate, removing the solid phase, adding iodide ions, removing the solids, and reacting the aqueous solution of the corresponding diaqua complex of platinum with oxalic acid, characterized in that a suspension of (SP-4-2)-dichloro-[(IR, 2R)-1, 2-cyclohexanediamine-N, N] platinum (II) in water is treated with silver nitrate in a molar ratio of the complex to silver nitrate of 1 : 5 2, then, after removal of the solid phase, the obtained solution is treated with quaternary ammonium iodide of the formula (R) 4NI, wherein each R independently represents hydrogen atom, ~~optionally substituted~~ or aliphatic radical containing 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or ~~optionally substituted~~ cycloaliphatic radical containing 3 to 10 carbon atoms, with the proviso that at least one of the symbols R does not represent hydrogen atom, the separated solid phase is removed and the obtained solution is treated with oxalic acid, and the separated oxaliplatin is isolated, washed with water and a polar organic solvent or their mixture, dried, recrystallised from water, washed with water and polar organic solvent or their mixture, and dried.

Claim 3 (currently amended): The method according to claim 2, characterized in that an aliphatic alcohol containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms ~~, preferably ethanol,~~ is used as the polar solvent.

Claim 4 (new): The method according to claim 2, characterized in that ethanol is used as the polar solvent.

Claim 5 (new): Oxaliplatin according to claim 1, wherein an aliphatic alcohol containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms is the polar solvent.

Claim 6 (new): Oxaliplatin according to claim 1, wherein ethanol is the polar solvent.